PROPRIETOR AND COITOR. SPICE N. W. CORNER OF HASRAD AND FULTON STE

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BECADWAY TREATRE, Brondway-Howler-Wanden WIRLOW OARDEN, Breadway Miss PERE-DARGETER OF BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-WEENER-EATON BOY.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers St.—Still Water Russ SWALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-GAME OF LOVE-

WETROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-LA LIGHT WOOD'S MINSTREELS, Mechanic's Mail, 473 Breadway.

SUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad

Bew Kork, Wednesday, September 19, 185%.

Mails for Europe.

WEW YORK BERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, will here this port to-day at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past

ten e'clock this morning.

The Hunaun (printed in English and French) will be polished at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

Now York HERALD will be received at the following places Europe:-La mroot. John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, Fast. Pass. Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour publication.

Malls for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. United States mail steamship himois, will leave this port to-merrow afternoon at two s'clock, for Aspin-The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-California edition-

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence Agents will please send in their orders as early as possi-ble.

The News.

The steamship Baltic, which left Liverpool on the bth inst. for this port, is now fully due. She brings one week's later news.

We give elsewhere details of news from Mexico to the 5th inst. Affairs were still in a very unsettled state. The government of Carrera was decided unpopular, and in Vera Cruz and Zacatecas as partizans had been attacked and defeated by the exporters of the plan of Ayutla. Among the legion of candidates for the Presidency, Alvarez appears to be the most prominent. At last accounts h within twenty leagues of the capital. It was re ported that Carrera had officially signified his dispo sition to deliver the government into the hands o Alvarez, and it is not improbable that, upon the meeting of the revolutionary chiefs, he will carry est his design. Newspapers have multiplied wit emazing rapidity at the capital since the flight of Santa Anna. They are filled with proclamations of the new officials. Every person clothed with autherity seems to impose such laws and regulations as he thinks fit. Carrera has issued an address t the nation, in which he developes his policy. He proposes to reform the army, establish the National Guard upon a better footing, and lay the foundation r a more desirable order of things generally. Gen Gadsden is the only diplomatic representative wh has failed to visit the Provisional President and congratulate him on his accession to power. The ission had caused much surprise and comment.

The steamer Nautilus recently arrived at New Orleans with dates from the Rio Grande to the 8th Inst. Gen. Woll came passenger in the Nantilus. Vandaurri, the revolutionary chief, was at Monterey. He attributes the evils that affect Mexico to corrup troops had been defeated near Reynosa. Gen. Castro was at Matamores, with 1,800 men, and it was ex pected he would join the revolutionary party.

Late accounts from Texas state that there i a strong probability that Ward, democrat, Congress in the Eastern district, over Evans, the Know Nothing candidate. Heavy rains had prevailed previous to the 8th inst., filling the rivers, and damaging the cotton crop con-iderably. We publish in another column the official correspo

dence of the Secretary of State and Horatio J. Perry Esq., the late Secretary of Legation of the United States to the Court of Madrid. The letter of Mr Perry bears immediately upon his dismissal from office, Mr. Sonle's conduct, and the Ostend Conference documents. Mr. Perry has also replied, in an elaborately written letter, to the criticisms and charges of the Washington Union upon the corres pondence made public some months since. It is an interesting paper, and we may find space for it is our columns hereafter. One letter at a time upor this topic is sufficient, we apprehend, to satisfy the sharpest appetite for such matters.

Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, has rendered an important decision in the case of the people at the relation of De La Fignanera against the Justices of the Marine Court, argued by ex-Judge A. A Phillips on behalf of his former associates. The motion was for a mandamus to compel the Justices of the Marine Court to vacate an order made by them at General Term, modifying a judgment of the verdict of a jury rendered in favor of the relator-The motion was made on the ground that the Ma rine Court had no power to hear appeals at General Term except on application to open defaults; or, was contended, if their power exceeded that, then only in such cases as the Supreme Court at General Term can hear on appeals from the decision of single Judge. Judge Clerke decides that the powers of the General Term of the Marine Court to hear appeals are unrestricted and unlimited, and that the act of 1853 only prescribed the "manner" of taking the appeal and the "effect" thereof; and before the party can appeal to the Common Figure, it.

haust his remedy by appeal to the General Term of
the Marine Court. This decision is important to a can appeal to the Common Pleas, he must exnumerous class of our citizens, as the act provides that all appeals from the Marine Court shall be taken in twenty days. In many cases where appeals are now pending more than that time has elapsed What will become of them? Have the parties lost their remedy? By this decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the court below, the Common Pleas will be relieved from immense labor occasioned by parties appealing merely for the purpose of

A violen gale raged at Milwankie and Chicago yesterday. The steamer Sebastopol went ashore near the mouth of Milwankie river, and it was thought she would be a total loss. There were a large number of passengers on board, but their fate had not been ascertained.

There will be a meeting of the New York bar held this morning, at ten o'clock, to express their feelings on the occasion of the death of Mr. Henry S. Dodge, a member of the legal profession.

Steambouts arriving at New Orleans report flatboats loaded with cotton aground at the mouth of the Arkansas river and near Montgomery's Point. The Common Council of Baltimore on Monday

dopted a resolution instructing the Commissioner

of Health of that city to address the Board of Health

of New York, to ascertain the cause of enforcing quarantine on vessels from Baltimore, there being no sickness at the present time in that city.

The sales of cotton yesterday were cor about 500 bales, and the market closed steady, without change in prices. Dealers were inclined to await the receipt of later news, due by the Baltic. Flour declined 124c. per bbl., all round. Wheat wa in good demand and quite firm, with sales at full prices. Corn was also firm, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was inactive, while prices were unchanged. Sugars languid, with light sales at previous prices. Coffee was sold in small lots at about previous rates. There was a slight reaction in freights to Liverpool and London, especially as far as breadstuffs were concerned, while they closed at firmer rates for Hayre.

Our Sea Coast Defences-The Art of Fortifi-

cation. The bombardment and reported destruction of the Sweaborg works by the Allied squadrons, have enabled a great many people to abuse the old system of defences and to thrust into prominence a world of undefined inventions and "improvements" in the art of fortifica tion. The public is inclined to look with favor upon new theories. They are startling and novel. A failure of an old work is a signal for condemning all that has been done in the past, without considering the circumstances.

The Edinburg Review gives an elaborate article to show that the system of modern fortifications is unworthy of confidence; and, without waiting for facts, our own press, on the strength of the reported success of the Allies at Sweaberg, follows in its wake and pronounces our great works at New York, Newport and other places as unworthy of public confidence. It turns out that nothing was effected at Sweaborg beyond the blowing up of some magazines, not properly constructed; the burning of some buildings and the destruction of a considerable amount of property; and that the forts and other works of defence, are in as good, or nearly as good, condition, at this very hour, as when the Allies began the bombardment. How bappens it, then, it may be asked, that the gun boats effected even what they did? The answer is by no means difficult. The Russians. anticipating an attack from vessels of heavy draught, may have left some points unguarded trusting to the shallowness of the water, and their infernal machines, for security. But the latter proved to be of little use, and the for mer was no obstacle to the gun boats, which undoubtedly were able to take position where they were safe from the guns of the forts, but still could play upon the town. If the works of defence bad been destroyed, or even much damaged, a landing would have been made; but this the Allies did not even attempt to do. well knowing that without an army and a siege train, they would soon have been forced either to embark or surrender.

The writer in the Edinburg Review, generally copied and adopted by our press, takes up many of the important operations of the war, gives us his views of the facts, draws his own inferences, and then assures us with amusing boldness that new principles have been discovered in the science of engineering-insinuat ing at the same time that the delay of the Al lies before Sebastopol is, to a certain extent attributable to the ignorance of the French and English engineers, who apparently are blind to the new lights which Russian genius is developing. He lavishes great praise on Montalambert's system, but tells us how it crumbled before the Euglish and French bat teries at Bomarsund; and he complains of the obstructiveness" of the administrative de partment, because they would not adopt Ferguson's theory of defence, which has never yet received the sanction of experience.

Montalambert's system when first published gave rise to much discussion among the French engineers, and was never fully acquiesced in by them-Carnot being the only person of emince who believed in its soundness. It ha since, to some extent, been adopted by the Germans; but the late experience at Bomarsund tells heavily against it, and justifies both the French and American engineers, who have generally followed other systems. It is not contended that art has exhausted itself and left no farther room for improvement; but when it is considered that in this branch of science how thoroughly every principle must be tested before it can receive the sanction of profound thinkers, and that two centuries have been employed in perfecting the present plans. it is little less than absurd to pretend that a discovery has been made which rightfully su persedes the whole labors of the past.

Even admitting all the facts as stated re specting the siege of Sebastopol, is there no other way of explaining why the Russianshave been able to make so noble a defence, than by jumping at the conclusion that they possess some concealed art of fortification? There certainly is, and we have only to regard at tentively the circumstances attending that siege to find it.

In all ordinary cases the besiegers begin by reducing the besieged to their own resources and therefore it seldom happens that the gar rison is large enough to repair even the damages done, much less to undertake the construction of extensive field works. That any new principle of engineering has been deve loped before Sebastopol, there is yet no good reason to believe; and while too much praise cannot be given to the Russian engineers. their success is due not to their skill alone. but to the possession of vaster resources than bave ever before been placed at the command of other engineers. The value of earthen works has long been acknowledged, as well as the important part they could be made to play in defence; but the difficulty usually encountered is the want of hands to execute them, and men afterwards to man them. Owing to the absence of tenacity in the material of which they are constructed, they must have sloping embankments instead of perpendicular walls. They are thus accessible without scaling ladders, and although they may posses great advantages, it is on the presumption that they are well provided with men. They should be regarded more in the light of advantage ous positions than as works of defence, as technical fortifications.

All fortifications are not alike, nor does it follow because Bomarsund makes a weak resistance, that there is no reliance to be placed on other stone works. Forts, no matter how well planned, or how well constructed, offer a mere passive resistance, and their virtues can only be made manifest in the hands of those who know how to use them; no correct inference, therefore, can be drawn from the fall of one work and the successful resistance of another, without a full knowledge of every attendant fact and circumstance. A San Juan at Brigham Young.

may fall into the hands of an enemy because of the explosion of a magazine, but, notwithstanding this accident, a vigorous garrison, instead of capitulating, would have driven the French off, and not yielded up to them a work which, for all purposes of defence, was still quite uninjured. It is certainly a strange idea, prevalent as it may be, that "stone walls are no matches for wooden ones." In the one case there is a massive wall varying from six to ten feet in thickness, and in the other the mere side of a vessel. The guns behind the first are in every case placed on a solid basis, and can be fired with great accuracy, whereas on ship. board they are subject to every motion of the water, and must frequently strike wide of their mark. Forts can mount heavier guns than ships. Whence, then, arises the great superiority of the latter? Is it imagination, or is it fact, that by transferring the same gun from its earthen bed to one that is affoat, its character is changed? If so, it must be brought about by magic, not by art, and military engineers will be under the deepest obligation to him who will bring forward an authentic account of a modern fortification, well defended, being demolished by the batteries of a ship.

Stone walls cannot resist cannon; but this true only where the cannon are brought very near to them, and breaches, save in thin walls. are only made from just beyond the crest of the outer works.

Whatever changes the future may have in store for us, of one thing we may be certain: that the gun boat has not yet been made, nor the floating batteries invented, that is to crush any of the works erected for the protection of the principal cities of our seaboard. Their inhabitants, therefore, need not feel any uneasiness at the new theories advanced with so much boldness by an Edinburg reviewer, nor by what the English and French fleets can do against Russia's best forts.

A YEAR'S WAR OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.-Over a year has elapsed since the Crimean Tar tars were astonished by the appearance or their desolate coast of the French and English black sea fleets escorting to Eupatoria a convoy of one hundred vessels with an army of fifty eight thousand men on board. A year will have elapsed to-morrow since that army met the enemy on the heights of Alma, and gained a brilliant victory. The following week or fortnight was expected to have witnessed the fall of Sebastopol : and so confident were the Allies that this was the inevitable destiny of the city that it was looked upon just as if it were already in their hands, and even the cautious Emperor of the French had no hesitation in immortalizing one of his brilliant reviews at Boulogne by the announcement that Sebastopoli est prise. But how stands the case? This an nouncement of Louis Napoleon has become as famous as the motto of the great Roman, Car thogo est delenda-(Carthage must be destroyed): and the probability is, from what we have already seen, that with respect to Sebastopol the tense is to be always future.

It is impossible to form anything like an ap proximate estimate of the stupendous loss of human life which has attended the efforts of the Allies to reduce this now historic fortress built and defended by a people denominated rude and barbarous. If we were to say that half a million of lives have been already sacrificed by fire, and sword, and pestilence, and shipwreck, and the horrors of a Crimeau winter, it would certainly be below the real figure And if a correct estimate of the loss of life already sustained is impossible, how much more so is it to fix any limit to the destruction of life which a reckless obstinacy on the part of the besiegers, and a much more rational obstinacy on the part of the besieged, will involve A daring coup de main on the part of the Allies might have overpowered its proportionately small means of resistance when its battlements first came in sight. Now those means have been magnified perhaps tenfold; and even the fiery valor of the Frenchman and the intrepidity of the Briton pale and quail before the terrific dangers of an assault.

The fact seems to be conceded on all sides that the lapse of a year since the siege was undertaken has not appreciably improved the prospects of the besiegers, even although their numerical force is increased fourfold Sebastopol, in all probability, stands on the 19th of September, 1855, the same virgin fortress as she stood on the same date in 1854. There is no doubt of its being better fortified and garrisoned now than it wa then, and it would seem that its important works of defence are as scathless as if they had never undergone the terrific bombardments to which they have been subjected. The events which time may have in store in con nection with it, it is not for man to predict. but if we may judge the future by the past we may take it for granted that still another year's siege of Sebastopol will not materially alter the idea of its impregnability.

THE RESTORATION OF THE MISSOURI COMPRO MISE REPUBLITED.—The anti-liquor fanatic and madmen who set up business in Maine have surrendered in Maine. The fusion republican negro worshippers who started in Syracuse-the very centre of the abolitionistscity devoted to all manner of crazy free soil iniquities-have utterly repudiated the repub lican Seward platform. At a convention of their order for the county of Onondaga, held last week at Syracuse, their chairman, on taking his seat, said that he was utterly opposed to the restoration of the Missouri com promise. He would not restore a law that was opposed by Seward, Chase, Hale and his whole party, five years ago. The convention concurred with him, and the subject was dropped. In four or five other counties the fusionists have done the same thing. What is the matter? With the Maine law repudlated in Maine. and the republicans repudiated at Syracuse, it is not easy to see how the negroes are to be made any better than white people. There is certainly a screw loose somewhere. Has the Maine election affected the arrangements What is the matter?

WOMEN'S RIGHTS .- According to Lloyd Garrison's negro Liberator, "a Woman's Rights Convention is to be held in Boston this day and Lucy Stone Blackwell, Ernestine L. Rose, Paulina W. Davis, Antoinette L. Brown, Sarah M. Grimke, Lucretia Mott, and Harriet K. Hunt, are expected among the speakers. Also, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker, and Wendell Phillips. A large attendance is anticipated," and considerable fun. It is to be hoped they will propose some plan of relief for their sisters at the Great Salt Lake. One husband for forty women! Let them make a dead set

QUARANTINING BALTIMORE VESSELS .- We published yesterday a correspondence which has just taken place between Mayor Hincks of Baltimore and Mayor Wood of New York, on the subject of having vessels arriving from Baltimore at this port, subjected to quarantine. Mayor Hincks is justly indignant at this action of our Board of Health, at once palpably absurd and unjust, and threatens retaliation on vessels arriving there from New York, unless the order be revoked. Mayor Wood virtually acknowledges the justice of the complaint, but shows that the ordinance only applies in cases where yellow fever is actually found on board. But even with that qualifica tion, he states that the precaution so timidly and foolishly adopted, as between Baltimore and New York, did not meet with his concur rence.

If the order be persevered in, it will, without

acting by any means as a sentinel to keep out yellow fever, have a very injurious effect on the commerce between these two cities. If a case of common bilious fever, sure to be pretty prevalent at this season, be found on board a vessel arriving from Baltimore there is every chance of its being magnified into one of yel low fever; and the vessel would in consequence be subjected to the usual delay for purification at Quarantine. This detention of vessels at Staten Island for several weeks would be a serious loss to the owners and shippers; and if that loss be duplicated by the adoption of retaliatory measures on vessels arriving at Baltimore from this port, there is no estimating the amount of injury which would be thereby inflicted on our commerce. And all for what? To appease silly and groundless appre hensions. There is no pretence that Baltimore is now affected by the epidemic. There is no pretence that it does not enjoy even a better condition of public health than New York does. And even if this were not so-if Baltimore were being desolated by yellow fever-of how little effect would these quarantine restrictions be while overland communication is unimpeded, and while half a dozen railroad trains, conveying nineteen-twentieths of the amount of traffic, daily connect one city with the other? Mayor Wood, like a sensible man, recognized the force of these truths and therefore refused his assent and concurrence in the action of the Board of Health. The very fact of that nonconcurrence in the silly measure on the part of our chief magistrate, does much to relieve the city from the odium which this order is calenlated to inflict upon it. But more must still be

done. The order must be revoked. We do not here enter on the argument of the legality or illegality of this order, further than to say that the we understand that the Board of Health requested the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, and that that opinion was adverse to the power of the Board to establish such a rule in reference to Baltimore -an uninfected city. They would have just as much right to extend its application to Boston at the present moment. Under all these circumstances, we hope that the Board of Health will see the propriety of at once rescinding the order complained of.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL AND THE FOURIER ITE ORGAN.-The Fourierite philosophers of the New York Tribune seize the occasion of the late bloody affray at the St. Nicholas Hotel for a violent assault upon that establishment; and they express their wonder-their "special won der-how gentlemen of respectability and elevation of mind can permit their wives and daughters to dwell in such places," &c. Now, from the facts in the case, the affray of Saturday night last was one of those personal collisions for which the proprietors of the house are no more responsible than if it had taken place in San Francisco. Nor has the affair anything to do with the general or particular discipline of the house; for it is hardly necessary to say that the St. Nicholas is one of the best, mo orderly, refined and elegant hotels in this city or in the world. Its guests will appreciate at its proper value the malignity of its assailants, in their attempt to identify it with "drunken brawls," and "the belching brutality of the rioting rowdy in every passage." A maniac may get into a church and distarb the peace of the congregation, and a desperate man may assault another with deadly intent even in a court of justice. The occurrence therefore, of the one thing or the other, at a public hotel, where thousands of citizens and strangers are daily brought into contact with each other, proves nothing against the order or discipline of the establishment. On the contrary, we dare say, that in proportion to the number of its guests and visiters, there is not a Maine law hotel in the United States that can boast of the uniform good order, quietude, and refined courtesies of social intercourse which characterize the inmates of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The attack upon it by our Tribune philoso phers may be set down, perhaps, to an exaspe rated state of wrath, resulting from the late overthrow of the fanatical nigger and liquor fusionists in Maine, and from the desperate straits to which that election has reduced the same coalition of this commonwealth, touching the abominable law which they have given us and which the proprietors of every hotel, sa loon, boarding house and private residence in this city treat as a nullity and nulsance. But our liquor and Fourierite reformers should not per mit their rage to carry them beyond the limits of sober discretion in their attacks upon their fellow-citizens, their characters, their business and their property. The Maine Liquor law can never be forced down the throats of this community by such disgraceful tricks of electioneering. Better fight the issue upon its merits. or give up this Liquor law as an impossible imposition in New York.

BLEEDING THE NAVY LIST.-We give elsewhere some interesting statistics relative to the report of the Naval Board. Our article includes a great mass of facts, and contains the first full and complete list of the retiring officers which has yet been published. The telegraph made some blunders in the report published in the HERALD of yesterday. The report of the Board has made a tremendous excitement among the naval officers and their hundred thousand friends, and public opinion seems to be divided upon the matter.

THE CENTRAL PARK-HURRY UP THE REPORT. The Commissioners in the matter of the Central Park were to have reported to the Common Council during the current month. We are now in the last half of September; the sessions of the Common Council are limited to a very few more, and yet we hear nothing of the report. Gentlemen Commissioners, do your duty!

THEY CONYESS IT .- The devotion of the slaves of Norfolk and Portsmouth to their masters and mistresses, through all the severe trials of the late terrible pestilence in those cities, excites the admiration of our Seward organs. His central organ at Albany confesses it all, and argues that where there is such devotion among the slaves, they may be safely trusted with their liberty and equal rights. But, alas! there is Jamaica, and there is Hayti! Which would our Seward philanthropists have Virginia to be ?- another Hayti. or a second Jamaica? And will Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe be good enough to inform the Duchess of Sutherland of the attachment of those slaves of Norfolk and Portsmouth to their masters and mistresses, as illustrated in hundreds of cases of this dreadful visitation of the yellow fever there? Where the relations of protection and dependence are thus beautifully developed, there must be something divine in the institution of Southern slavery after all. It passes all human philosophy.

HARD PUSHED FOR CAPITAL.-The Albany Evening Journal cites the imprisonment of the negro kidnapper, Passmore Williamson, in Philadelphia, as one of the issues of our November election. Will he do for "a good enough Morgan till after the election ?" Per-

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Later from Mexico.

New ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1855. The steamer Nautilus arrived here on Saturday, with Brownsville dates to the 6th inst. Gen. Woll came pas Gen. Vidaurri was at Monterey. He charges all the

evils that have afflicted Mexico on the army, and declares that there is now no army except a revolutionary one. Generals Parodi and Guitau had been taken prisoners a San Luis Potosi. A party of the government troops, numbering one hur

dred and forty, were attacked by the federalists near Rey nosa, and routed with a loss of 30 killed, 30 wounded and General Castro, with 1,800 troops, was at Matamoras

and would probably pronounce in favor of the federalists

Violent Gales at Milwaukie and Chicago. LOSS OF THE STEAMER SEBASTOPOL, ETC.

Cmcago, Sept. 18, 1855.

During a violent gale which commenced here this af ternoon, the brig Tuscarora, from the lower lakes, loaded with coal, dragged her anchor, and had her mastsand rigging all carried away. The crew were saved by lifeboats. The vessel will probably go to pieces before morn ing. The gale is increasing in fury. Several other vesels are in sight.

We learn from Milwaukie that during a storm this morning, the steamer Sebastopol, at 8 A. M. went ashore two miles south of the mouth of the Milwaukie river .-The latest accounts say she was on the bar with the waves breaking over her. Men, women, and children were seen on board. She would probably go to pieces unless the storm abated. Two men attempted to swim to the shore from the vessel, but one failed and was irowned; the other reports that there is a large numbe of passengers on board A later account from Milwaukie states that there is no

chance of saving the steamer Sebastopol, and that she had already commenced going to pieces.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18, 1855.
At Norfolk, during the 48 hours ending at noon of Monday, there were 48 deaths, and at Portsmouth, dur ing the same time, the number of deaths was only 17.
There were but few new cases in either of the cities, and in some parts of Portsmouth the disease had altogethe disappeare 1.

Rev. Mr. Chisholm, of the Episcopal, and Mr. Bag nell, of the Baptist church, at Norfolk, were among th dead; also, Mrs. Jane Dewey, a wealthy lady of that city Drs. Rosser and Briggs, of Philadelphia, were down with the fever.

RELIEF FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept., 18, 1855.

Three thousand dollars have been collected here thu

er, for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Ports

The Fever at New Orleans NEW ORIEANS, Sept. 17, 1855.

The deaths in this city during the past week were 282.

of which 150 were from yellow fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1855. Senator Pratt, of Maryland, arrived this evening, and is stopping at Willard's Hotel. Senator Bayard of Dela

arrived this evening; also Hon. J. G. Miller, of Mis Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows of the

United States. Baltimose, Sept. 18, 1855.
In the Grand Ledge of Odd Fellows, this morning, the Legislative Committee reported that though merging En campment degrees into subordinate lodges is desirable the time has not yet arrived for specific action on the

Weather at Boston.

subject.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1855. Boston, Sept. 18, 1800.
At noon to-day the thermometer indicated 85 degrees in the shade. A cool easterly wind sprung up in the a ternoon and a bountiful rain storm commenced, which continued until sun down. This evening there were in dications of more rain.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18, 1855.
The livery stable of Messrs. Wells & Co., in this city together with four adjoining wooden buildings, fifteen horses, and several buggies and carriages, have stroyed by fire.

Marine Disaster.

A violent northeast squall prevailed here this after on. The ships Revere, for Callon, and Cohota for Melbourne, both started this morning and took the gale out side the lower light, and put back with loss of sails. The Cahota struck on Toddy rocks, in Nantasket ronds, where she remained at sunset, with a signal of distress flying. The low boat R. B. Forbes has gone to her assistance.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1865. The ship Venice, hence for Boston, was damaged in the river on Sunday night, during a blow, and must return here for repairs.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston. CHARLISTON, Sept. 18, 1855.
The mail steamship Marion, Capt. Wm. Foster, arrivebere early this (Tuesday) morning.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1855.

Money unchanged. Stocks dull. Fennsylvania State
lives. 85; Reading, 47%; Long Island Railroad, 1534;
Morris Canal, 1534; Pennsylvania Hailroad, 45. Cotton firm. Sales to-day, 2,500 bales. Mid-lling queted at 93/c. Fair sugars, 63/c. Flour, 85 75. Lard, n kegs, 13/2c.

ACCUSTURED EXHIBITIONS .- The New York State Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition at El-mira, on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of October next. It will undoubtedly be well attended, and, as usual, very instructive. To-morrow (20th.) the Queens County Agricultural Society will give its annual exhibition gricultural, horticultural and animal-at Flushing. The Society will give a dinner to its special guests. Persons desirous to attend can take the steamboat connecting with the Flushing rallway, from Fulton market slip, at 8 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The "beauty and the chivalry" of Long Island will be well represented.

NISLO'S GARDEN.-The unpropitious state of the reather had no effect on the attendance at Nibio's last evening—the Pyne and Harrison opers company having erformed to an excellent house. Mr. Stretton, the cele brated English basso, arrived yesterday, and will make his first appearance in George Bristow's new American opera, which is now in active preparation.

METROPOLITAN TREATRE.-M'lle Rachel will appear tonight as Thisbe, in Victor Hugo's drams of "An Tyrant of Padua." The performance announced to take place on Friday will be given on Thursday next. This change has been made by the desire of M consequence of Friday being the greatest Jewish holiday, and generally observed by the Hebrew people all over the world. The comedies played by this company will be

RACHEL AT THE READING THEK .- We learn that there is probability that the eminent French actress will give one or two readings, probably at the Tabernaele, for the benefit of many persons who desire to hear her, but who are not theatre-geers. M'lle Rachel's lessons in declamation will be of immense value to any public speaker.

BEPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

The Committee of Sixteen were in session again yesterday, making further preparations for the Republican Mass County Convention to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle. The full quota of delegates from this county was agreed upon after considerable discussion. The great trife yesterday was as to the names of two persons as delegates, to whom objections were made by a minority of the committee. Everything points towards an inter-esting and lively time a one he republicans this even-ing. The committee of sixteen have overlooked atto-gether the claims of the State delegates elected by the ward organizations. The great contest was on this point. REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This committee met last evening at the Mercer House, Edward A. Stansbur, presiding. Messrs. Wheeler, Carter and Hallam appeared as delegates from the Second ward, and a double delegation appeared from the Twenter and Haliam appeared as delegates from the Second ward, and a double delegation appeared from the Twenty-second ward. A new election was ordered. The Committee upon Rules and Begulations made a report.

A warm and animating delate acrose on a resolution to endorse the action of the Aator House Committee of Sixteen in nominating thirty-two delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be submitted to the Mass Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening. Gen. Chambers, Mr. Blunt and others spoke at some length on this resolution, and it was finally carried. Some of the members dissented to this action, and protested that the Central Committee and the Committee of Sixteen had no power in the matter, and were confident that the State Convention would admit only the delegates chosen by the district conventions of this city, pursuant to the amended State call, the time having expired for the election of delegates by commy mass meetings. Much feeling was manifested by the friends of some of the delegates chosen to the State Convention by the district system, and they all appeared animated with the resolve to attend the mass convention at the Tabernacle this evening, and opresent the claims of the several favorites. The republicans of the 11 st and Second Assembly districts and the friends of the ward clubs and organizations who have elected their delegates by district conventions, were particularly indignant.

It is anticipated that at the meeting to-night there will be quite arrow at 6 some beautiful exhibitions of union and harmony will be presented for the amusement doubtless of the performers, the public and the distinguished invited speakers. So look out for fun.

WORKINGKEN'S PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

WORKINGMEN'S PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE The Workingmen's Provisional Committee met last eve

ning at the Cooper House, Mr. William Arbutanot, of the Fifth ward, presiding. They adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening, when it is understood they will make their county nominations.

THE WHIG CITY CONVENTION.

It is understood that the Whig City Convention is soon about to be called together, probably for some new work ing arrangement.

WHIG CITY COUNCIL NORMATION-Forty-third district, Dr. Boorgem. DIMOGRATIC CITY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS—Eleventh district, Matthew Murray; Thirteenth district, Richard

THE CENSUS MARSHALS.

A convention of the Census Marshals will be held at O'Donnell's, corner of Third avenue and Twentieth streets, on Friday evening, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business connected with the taking of the census. As some action of an important character will be taken, none but marshals are to be admitted.

Marine Affairs.

The steamship Atlantic, Captain West, sails to-day at noon for Liverpool. We learn that she takes out about one hundred and thirty passengers. The steamship Florida, Captain Woodhuli, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Savannah.

Shipschoing in Williamsburg.—Mr. Eckford Wobb has just commenced laying the keel of a three masted schooner, at his yard in Greenpoint, for parties in Virginia. She will be 142 feet long, 32 feet beam, 20 feet deep, and about 650 tons measure

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The steamship Ariel was spoken by pilot boat Edwin Forrest, about 150 miles east of Sandy Hook, on Thursday, the 13th September, and refused to take a pilot The boat passed so near the steamer that the person hall ing from the latter vessel asked if the boat wished to get un down? The steamer proceeded on to the Hook, where she took a pilot from the pilot boat Enchantress, the pilots of which boat are employed to take out steam ers, no matter who brings them in. The pilots think it ra ther a hard case that they have to cruise to sea at great

ther a hard case that they have to craise to sea at great risk and expense in order to bring in vessels for these two or three pilots to take out—a duty which the youngest and most inexperienced plot in the business is espable of performing. Some of the steamers, especially those from the South, refuse to take pilots at any distance from the Hock, expecting to find the Enchantress there, and in her absence are de ained for the want of a pilot, thereby causing delay, and consequently risk, and dis-satisfaction among the passengers—and who are blamed : —the pilots, generally. Court Calendar-This Day.

Court Calendar — This Day.

Supplement Court—General Term—Nos. 273. 238. 264, 1,218, 1,219, 1,771, 1,668, 277. 207, 1,603, 1,664, 1,605, 1,606, 1,617, 1,618, 1,550, 1,507, 1,644, 1,645.

Supplement Court—Circuit—Nos. 1,607, 1,672, 276, 224, 214, 315, 316, 319 to 326.

Common Pieas—Nos. 556, 791, 831, 215, 336, 677, 740, 637, 471.

Hats which are Hats.-Gentlemen desirous

of an elegant chapeaux are invited to call on ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street, near Bockman, where they can select from the best bats that are made in the city of New York. Price \$3.50. What the Critics Say -Puffers by Profesor may praise other hats, but they all wear Knoz's. Meril, to murder, can't be concealed; and thus it is that you find all sel judges of appropriateness in into congregating at KNOX S erre. 212 Broadway, corner of Futon street, and 533 Broadway. Coll and purchase our

The extraordinary low prices that furniture, micrors, carpeting, paintings, &c., are sold for at Auc-tion, at 81 Nassau street, is not fully known. Come this morn ing at 10% oclock, and see and share the bargains. The quali-ty is good. TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

Machine Poytraits of the Daguerrectype ar. - Six hundred daily for 25 cents, and \$2.50 per dozen, by the American patent process. Seven years essablished, with-out competition. Artists' Cind, 22 Broadway. Priceless Jewels-Such We Consider the

Planos.-Herace Waters' Planos Having in

their improvements of action and overstrages, a search of value and power of toneequal to the grand plano. I dishers at a spinos, withor without the reolian, Hallett & Cumpton, we work word I is town, and Jacob Chickering's planes, and these of five of I fown, and Jacob Chickering's planes, and planes, for \$150, second hand planes of all varieties, at great burgates, prices tem \$20 to \$140. Planes for real, and rent allowed on purchase. Planes for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency of \$3. D. & H. W. Smith's methodens, found the equal temperament.) Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refunded.

HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway. Planos-Second hand, \$25, \$80, \$160 and

\$120. Twenty new ones (came make as commanded the fir-premium at the World's Fair), now at BASSFORD'S intisting rouns, 603 Broadway, up stairs. Sheet music and a general assortment of musical merchandise, same building down

Planofortes and Melodeons for Sale very low, from \$30 to \$475. Melodeons suitable for courseles, equ to an organ of \$600, for \$300. Purchasers are invited to es. See Musical World. COLBURN & NASH, Agents, 423 Broadway.

The Smithsonian House, on the European Plan, Broadway, corner of Heuston street.—This new and arge hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, with all be conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodiations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel.

SIDNEY KOPMAN.

Paris Millinevy, Dress Caps and Head Dresses.—MRS LEVI, No. 110 Bleecker street, near Bread way, invites the special attention of the Indies to her superb as sortment of Paris millinery, Ac., of the choicest agin and latest more, which will be displayed on Thursday, 25th lint.

Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Gilt cornices, window shades, &c.—KELTY & FURGUSON, 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beaufful and rich. Also the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchase; and the above goods. 291 Broadway.

Brodie's Fail Cloaks. George Brodie, No. 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard street, has now in store a large assortment of noveliles in vericl, cloth and matre arrigate cloaks and matrices, to which he invites the attention of whole-sale cach and short time buyers.

Mosquitoes were never known to comunity such depreciations on the feelings of citizens as at the present time; protect yourselves are used to the protect yourselves are used with these poor children, and the protect yourselves are used with these parts of any nors, or discussion to keep you awake of nights. So which you can do by calling on W. STEATION, 90 Chambers street, who is the sale agent for the Hasking patent in proved canopy and net, a sure guarantee against mosquitoes.

Great Bargaina in Corpeting.—We have a see in store a large stock of fall importations, comprising velocity, three-byte and ingrain expetion, floor steroths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Bick Brussei 7s, and 8. per yard SMITH & LOUNSECHEY.